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WEEK DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
at Hongkong and the
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Prices (including Postage) to any
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per annum.

No. 16821.

號三十月四年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1917.

日丁次歲年六國民華中

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.



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INDIAN, desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m.	9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
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on application at the Company's Office.
No Season Ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadore order
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
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THE FAR EAST
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QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
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over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft
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Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1917.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
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P.O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

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IT WHILE AT HOME.
PRICE \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR. THE BATTLE OF ARRAS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**FIGHTING BECOMING MORE
INTENSE.**
BRITISH CAPTURE MORE GUNS.
LONDON, April 12.
Reuter's Correspondent at British
Headquarters in France telegraphing
to-day, states that during the last
24 hours the fighting has become
more intense.
The Germans apparently having
been reinforced, are desperately
resisting our heavy pressure. Various
counterattacks have been
launched, but except at Bullecourt,
were unsuccessful. The German
claim of having taken 1,000 prisoners
at Bullecourt is a wild statement.
The fighting for the key position
of Monchy-le-Preux has been most
bitter, but we are retaining all our
gains and are consolidating our
defences. Time is now required to
bring up our heavy guns and to make
good our communications before
attempting another great stroke in
the battle of Arras.
We captured eleven more guns
between Croisilles and the River
Scarpe yesterday.
The enemy is shelling our new
positions beyond Vimy Ridge, the
loss of which has undoubtedly greatly
chagrined him.

**SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S
REPORTS.**
**HEAVY SNOWFALL IMPEDES
OPERATIONS.**
LONDON, April 11.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
A heavy snow fall all day rendered
observation impossible and impeded
operations.
We beat off this morning two
counterattacks on our new positions at
Monchy-le-Preux. Prisoners taken at
that point state that they were ordered
to hold the village at all costs.
Further south, we penetrated into
the neighbourhood of Bullecourt, taking
a number of prisoners. Large enemy
forces counter-attacked and forced us
back on our own lines, but our artillery
inflicted heavy losses on the enemy's
attacking troops.
Our aeroplanes were active yesterday
despite the gale. Few enemy machines
were seen.

THE NEW TACTICS.
LONDON, April 12.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
The weather is wet and stormy.
We attacked this morning and
captured two important positions to the
north of Vimy Ridge, astride the
Soochez River, taking prisoners.
We drove off two night attacks at
the northern end of Vimy Ridge, with
heavy German losses.
We progressed south of the Scarpe
River.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.
LONDON, April 12.
The situation in Russia continues to
be watched with great interest.
The Times, in an editorial, echoes the
general feeling when it says that it
trusts that the leaders of all parties will
realise the imperative need for the
preservation of internal concord. It reminds
the extremists that Paul Rohrbach, a
prominent German publicist, when lecturing
in Berlin, candidly admitted that
German peace schemes depend entirely
on their success on the Russian Extreme
Left.

**SPAIN AND THE GERMAN
SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.**
MADRID, April 12.
More Spanish ships have been sunk,
despite the German promises and ex-
cuses. This has produced intense
exasperation in Spain whose economic
situation, moreover, is thereby terribly
distressed.
All parties recognise the gravity of
the outlook and the necessity for strong
measures.

**AMERICAN AIR SQUADRON IN
FRANCE.**
PARIS, April 12.
An American air-squadron, in the
French service, will fight in the
American uniform and under the
American flag.

**SERIOUS INSURRECTION
IN SERBIA.**
**APPALLING REPRESSIVE
MEASURES.**
LONDON, April 12.
Reuter has received confirmation of
the reported insurrection in Serbia
which took place during March. The
rebels seized several townships, depots
and arms, and marched to Nish. The
Bulgarians, becoming alarmed, sent two
Divisions to oppose the rebels, neverthe-
less, the result of a fortnight's fighting
enabled the rebels to reach the gates of
Nish, and they would have captured
the town, but for the intervention of a
third Bulgarian Division.
The subsequent suppression was most
appalling. Civilians in the towns were
massacred by Bulgarian women, and
children were not spared. The popula-
tion was interned wholesale.

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VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Including:—
Large Enamelled Bath with Fittings,
Heavy Brass Fenders &c.

A number of cases of Meur's Pale Ale.
Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 12, 1917. 1689

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THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. A. H. HAWKES, to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY,

the 14th April, 1917, commencing at 10 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

the property of the above Estate.

Including large Cabinet and Revolving Bookcases, Roll-top Desk, a few articles of Blackwood Furniture, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Dinner Service, Plated Ware, &c., Camphorwood Chest-of-Drawers, Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Blankets and Bed Linen.

Also
Electric Ceiling Fans and Lights,
Bicycle, a few Bottles of Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1645

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

SATURDAY,

the 14th April, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One Detachable 34 H.P. MOTOR with Four Spare Piston Rings and Portable Rudder (a good running order).

Also
One Boudoir Grand Piano by Brinsmead & Sons.

One Piano by Schindler & Soehne, Stuttgart.

One Piano by Challen & Son, London, (in good condition).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1644

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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FRIDAY,

the 20th April, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising:—
Double and Single Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dining Wagon, etc., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chestfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few lots of Porcelains and Curios, &c., Pinty, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Fans, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917. 1688

CAN YOU THREAD A NEEDLE

Holding The Thread An Inch From The End? Not To Be Able To Do This Is A Sign Of An Overwrought Nervous Condition

THERE is only one way to correct this. You must reach the cause of the trouble. Just because your hand trembles it does not follow that the trouble lies directly in the nerves of the hand. The body is full of what is known as "sympathetic nerves." Many persons are not aware that such nerves exist. They do not know that nothing goes on in any part of the body that every other part does not instantly "know of." The closeness of this sympathy is familiarly illustrated by headaches, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. When the part that hurts may not be the seat of the trouble at all. Almost every case of sleeplessness, nervousness, even dyspepsia, is a "sympathetic strike" by brain, nerves and stomach, induced by the lowering of the general health. In cases of this kind nothing is more grateful than the help and strengthening powers of a remarkable discovery called Sargol. Sargol Tablets are a careful combination of valuable nerve and strength feeding elements that aim to reach and revitalize with strengthening power the entire system. Their action is quick and unmistakable. Try Sargol Tablets today. Make the test for yourself and see if this is not so. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and other reliable chemists in Hongkong sell them.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

TUESDAY,

the 17th April, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD and BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Electro Plated Ware, etc.

1 Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, Silver Ware, etc., etc.

Also
Tennis Rackets and Netting, &c., &c.
Underwood and Oliver Typewriters, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917. 1683

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.)
ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

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Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 21, or larger advertisements from £3.

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CHINA MAIL

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS

PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME, AND THEN KEEP IT

NEAR YOU WITH THE COLONY

SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

EVILS OF PREMATURE PEACE EXPOUNDED.

"OUR" COLONIES MORE VALUABLE THAN MESOPOTAMIA.

A "premature peace" is entirely opposed to the wishes of the "Fünfsche Zeitung." Such a peace, says the Rhenish organ, a peace without any decision, would be equivalent to a German defeat. "What enormous burdens would our people be obliged to bear. And it is not to be forgotten that after a few years of peace the deciding struggle would have to be fought out."

The "Kölnerische" goes on to say:—"If our people are to pay the interest of the loans, to provide for the amortisation of debt, to provide for the widows and orphans and war invalids, and at the same time to arm in a sufficient way for the coming war, a yearly sum of probably £750,000,000 would be necessary, and this sum must be produced by taxation. This would be an almost insupportable burden. In addition there would be the wearing expectation of the coming war of decision. Who is there among us who would take this on himself? Heavy as the sacrifice at present may be for our nation, it is incumbent on us to hold out and to win the prize of victory. Therefore German people, lay hold!"

"OUR" COLONIES.

A number of writers in the news papers have recently developed considerable energy in discussing the future prospects of "our" colonies. They never weary of telling us that their fate will be decided on European battlefields.

But there is a considerable body of opinion which has not complete faith in the European battlefield theory, and in consequence is turning its gaze to Asia Minor and Mesopotamia as the fields where German colonial enterprise will secure its future triumphs. The adhesion of Turkey to German ambitions for penetrating the Near and Middle East has, we are told, been already secured, and in the vast territories stretching from the Bosphorus to the Persian Gulf there will be found such a wealth of raw materials for German industry as will entirely replace whatever sacrifice the loss of the colonies may entail. If this view is not shared by men like Herr Ballin, of the Hamburg-America Line, and Herr von Gwinner, of the Deutsche Bank, it is nevertheless held by large sections of the public for whom a number of important newspapers and periodicals cater.

The exaggerated enthusiasm of these people who pin their faith to the Hamburg-Bagdad idea, and over estimate the prospects of Near Eastern markets receives a cold douche from a pamphlet written by Herr Emil Zimmermann for the German Colonial Society.

DOUBTING THE LIVESTOCK.

In Herr Zimmermann's opinion it is absurd to overrate the economic possibilities of Mesopotamia, and to underestimate what "our" colonies have already done for German industry. It is, moreover, not to be forgotten that Mesopotamia developed by England, and would arouse the capacity of England, and be exposed to her attack, and further, that both Asia Minor and Mesopotamia are out of the question as bases for the German fleet.

Zimmermann begins by painting a gloomy picture of the possibilities of North Africa for cattle-raising. He calculates that by 1920 the cattle rearing districts in these colonies would have been reached by railways and that their wealth of cattle, sheep and goats would have enabled them to export skins to the value of £1,500,000. Asia Minor and Mesopotamia are out of the question. And then comes this remarkable passage:—"Peace can and must bring an increase of our colonial possessions; it may be in the shape of a concentration of territory, which already maintains 12 to 15 million cattle. If our future colonial possessions are given their chance, it should be easily possible to double their livestock in 15 to 20 years."

FORESTS WORTH MILLARDS.

What, moreover, asks Zimmermann, can Asia Minor and Mesopotamia set against the colonial yields of oleaginous fruits, such as copra, pig-nuts, sesame, cotton-seed, palm-kernels, palm-oil, ngambi-nuts, etc. Teigut alone exported pig-nuts valued at over half a million. In 1913 "our" colonies contributed 6,600 tons of cocoa. In a few years it would have amounted to 15,000 tons.

In the matter of cotton cultivation "our" colonies have hitherto achieved little success. Asia Minor may also be favourable for the supply of mineral raw material. "But we must not forget that German South West Africa yielded diamonds, copper ore, and iron to the value of over £3,000,000. And, besides, our colonies have never yet been thoroughly examined as to their mineral wealth. The treasures brought to light in better explored regions of Africa promise much for the future."

Zimmermann holds out tremendous prospects for colonial wool. Germany requires the wool of 68,000,000 sheep to cover her wants. Asia Minor could never supply such a quantity, but with the colonial supplies in addition Germany might be rendered independent.

Then look at the virgin forests in "our" colonies—"the greatest reservoir of wood in the world." These forests are worth millions, and some of the giant trees represent 150 cubic metres of timber. Compared with this Asia Minor and Mesopotamia possess only a few sticks.

Herr Zimmermann's conclusions are as follows:—"Asia Minor can substantially assist our supply of raw materials only in respect of cotton and minerals, but it will need decades of work before our trade with Turkey equals in value the amount which our colonies, but for the war, would have been worth to us by the year 1920."

"Our protectorates, especially if they should be enlarged, will be of far greater value to us than Asia Minor in respect of the importance of their trade and the supply of our requirements of hides, vegetable fats, rubber, cocoa, and timber. They are in a position to send us immediately considerable quantities of raw material, which we should otherwise have to buy of our enemies or of neutrals like the United States. Undue preference shown to Asia Minor would prove an absolutely disastrous blow to our overseas trade."

THE NATIONALITY OF LORD MILNER.

A REVIVED ERROR.

Mr. P. Lyttelton Gell writes to the "Daily Chronicle" as follows:—

Sir:—"A barrister's" flat contradiction of my incontestable statement that Lord Milner was born an Englishman, and has never been anything else, should not be anonymous if he claims attention on the ground of private knowledge or professional authority. Still, as he suggests that I "stoop to placing unreasoning prejudice at the cost of accuracy," it is clear that the old error is not yet exorcised. While I join hands with "A Barrister" in condemning the "unreasoning prejudice" which has heretofore inspired statements and questions on this matter in the House of Commons and the Press, may I in the pursuit of accuracy invite "A Barrister" to test his own assertions by seeking answers to the following questions:—

1.—Under British law, is Lord Milner at this moment a British subject, or is he not?
2.—If (as is obvious) he is, at what moment, except at the moment of his birth, did he become so?
3.—When his father lived in London and took the oath as a Volunteer, was he a British subject or not?
4.—If (as "A Barrister" asserts) Lord Milner was a German by German law, although no doubt of English descent, when and by what act did the German law first begin to treat him as a British subject? Why was he not liable for military service in his youth, as Rhodes scholars have been? Whether an Englishman who adheres to his British birthright is or is not regarded as a German by German law would not in any case affect this question. It is British law and not any German technicality which settles the "status" of a British citizen, and no legal quibbles can alter the fact that Lord Milner is a British subject, and is so by blood, as also by language, faith, faculty, patriotism, and by the traditions of his earliest childhood. Why dispute the obvious fact?

The Editor of the "Daily Chronicle" says in a footnote:—
(Our correspondent is apparently not aware that prior to 1870 a British subject could not divest himself of his British nationality. A British subject then, who adopted foreign nationality, had double nationality and owed dual allegiance. Lord Milner's grandfather emigrated to Germany, married a German lady and settled there. It has not been asserted that he adopted German nationality. If he did, his son (Lord Milner's father) was born a German—because the son of a German—in German law, and a British subject—because an Englishman's son—in English law. In any case, if not German by birth, he (Lord Milner's father) became a German at some time, because he could not have held a position at a German University unless he were a German subject. Lord Milner, then, was the son of a German, and a German in German law, but as neither his grandfather nor his father would have lost their British nationality he would also have been British by English law.

Now (i.e., since 1870) an Englishman who adopts foreign nationality (i.e., who loses his British nationality). In regard to question 3, it was not necessary to be a Volunteer in order to take the oath of a Volunteer. Had Lord Milner remained in Germany he would have been liable to military service, but he left Germany before the age of 17, i.e., from the German point of view, emigrated. As long as he was there, he was, no doubt, treated as a German; but when he emigrated (and, it is assumed, obtained his discharge from German allegiance on his emigration), they would have treated him as what he has been ever since, viz., a British subject.

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SEA NOT SAFE FOR WOUNDED

PASSAGE REFUSED TO HOSPITAL SHIP.

The Foreign Office recently issued the following:—

An arrangement has existed for some time between His Majesty's Government and the German Government by which British and German incapacitated prisoners of war are repatriated at certain intervals, the conveyance of the prisoners of war to and from England being effected by means of a British hospital ship. In pursuance of this arrangement an exchange of incapacitated prisoners was due to take place on the 7th inst., and all the necessary preparations had been made by the British authorities for the exchange. His Majesty's Government received, through the United States Embassy, before the rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, the following telegram from the German Government:—

"Foreign Office" communicates following: British Government has intended to bring the severely wounded German prisoners who are to be released from Tilbury to Hook of Holland with British hospital ship Saint Denis on 7th inst. Foreign Office requests the Embassy to call attention to the fact that this method of transportation can no longer be considered as safe owing to the changes which have occurred meanwhile. Transportation of severely wounded to and from England can therefore only be considered either by means of one of the Dutch paddle-wheel steamships which have been guaranteed safe conduct from the German side, or by means of a hospital ship to Southern France outside of the maritime zone, inside of which traffic has been prohibited, and from there to Switzerland. Some means of transportation will also be necessary for further transports of released German civil prisoners from England."

In a further note Foreign Office states: In view of the circumstances mentioned in preceding note German military administration has temporarily interrupted transport of severely wounded English. It will first await the reply of English Government to above-mentioned note verbal. As soon as this answer has been received repatriation of English invalids will be arranged in same manner in which severely wounded German prisoners are repatriated. As regards question of determining route for transportation, German Government presumes that British will decide for transportation with one of the Dutch paddle-wheel steamships, as this is far shorter and less hard for wounded. This route would also ensure preference to route via Switzerland for reason that German French exchange transports already take place by that route. In case repatriation is to take place on Dutch ship German Legation at The Hague has been instructed to approach Government determining route for transportation, and to attend to exchange of severely wounded on both sides on Dutch paddle-wheel boats from Flushing to England and vice versa. In future, repatriation of German and English civil prisoners would then also be effected in same manner as desired as soon as possible.

The Foreign Office adds the following brief and acid comment. It is not stated whether any reply has been sent to Berlin:—
Comment on the nature of such communications, or upon the character that inspires them, seems superfluous.

SIGHTING SUBMARINES.

£20 REWARDS FOR FIRST NEWS OF U-BOATS.

Sir A. F. Yarrow, of Hindhead, writes to "The Times":—"It goes without saying that it is of the utmost importance to sight a submarine at the earliest possible moment. To encourage everyone to keep a sharp lookout, I beg to offer a reward of £20 (up to a total expenditure of £10,000) to anyone on board a commercial vessel who first draws the captain's attention to an enemy submarine in the vicinity."

The reward will be paid on a certificate from the captain giving the name of the person who first draws his attention to an enemy submarine, and a statement signed by the captain saying that a submarine was actually sighted. The application should be forwarded through the owners to Sir Thomas L. Devitt, Bart., Chairman of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, 71, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C., who has kindly consented to make the awards."

Sir A. F. Yarrow is the chairman of Yarrow and Co., Ltd., of Scotstoun, Glasgow, engineers and shipbuilders. The firm is engaged in the Clyde in building torpedo-boats and destroyers, river steamers of shallow draft, and the Yarrow boiler is generally adopted by the greater part of the Navies of the world.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: 5/- and 10/-

INTIMATIONS

OYAGER SING'S MOTOR CAR GARAGE.

BEST CARS ON HIRE AT LOWEST PRICES.

39, Haiphong Road, Kowloon.

TELEPHONE NO. 307 K.

[1681]

The Signature.

To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of LEA & PERRINS appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS!

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Pains, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR NEWSPAPERS.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund on February 24th, Lord Burnham, the chief proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph," said that the restriction of imports of paper and paper-making materials, "I do not think it is desirable that compulsion should be exercised in the direction suggested by my hon. friend."

"As for our own profession," continued Lord Burnham, "we have before us the most serious prospects for the coming year. We cannot help having some misgivings, and I fear, it will be a hard job for some newspapers to keep going during the time of stress that is before us. We have suffered from the Government's regulations more than any other trade in the country. They sound a surprising statement, but I believe it to be literally true. It has been recognized that newspapers are as much part and parcel of the Imperial machine for running the war as any department of State, new or old, no matter how high-sounding its duties may be. However, we are not going to make ourselves ridiculous by complaining to the street. We must take things as we find them."

refuses of newspapers.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lewis Hadow asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he will consider the desirability of taking such steps as may be necessary to raise the price of news papers, compulsion to order to diminish the consumption of paper, and to render fairer competition between the press

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING SERVICE.

In order to protect the interests of the merchants in each of the Australian States, and at the same time effect a substantial saving of tonnage, it has now been decided, says "The Times," to consolidate the regular passenger and cargo service which hitherto have been maintained between London and Queensland and London and Western Australia. Up to the present the British India Co. has maintained a regular monthly mail service from London to Queensland, and a monthly service has also been carried on between London and Fremantle, Western Australia. Henceforward, by arrangement between the companies concerned, these two long-distance services will be incorporated in one monthly service, with steamer

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of

INFECTIOUS and CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Telephone No. 16.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' SPORTS.

NOTICE.

THE Hongkong Schools' ATHLETIC SPORTS will be held on the Jockey Club on FRIDAY, April 13th. There will be the usual races for just students of schools.

Hongkong, April 13, 1917. 1675

NOTICE.

WE have now REMOVED to No. 5 DUNDRELL STREET. All communications in future to be sent to that address.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.
Hongkong, April 12, 1917. 1667

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE."

THEATRE ROYAL.

AT 9.15 P.M.

APRIL 23RD, 1917.

VOUCHERS which are being issued by the Hon. Secretary are to be EXCHANGED at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co. ONLY on and after 9 A.M. WEDNESDAY, April 18th.

Seats cannot be booked previously. Payment for seats is to be made at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co. \$2.50 each.

J. BENTLEY,
Hon. Secretary,
St. George's Day Committee.
1674

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. The Harbour Master to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 16th April, 1917, at 11 a.m., at "Green Island,"

A NUMBER OF BAGS OF SALT PETRE.

A launch will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 a.m. day of Sale to convey intending Purchasers.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 13, 1917. 1673

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the consignor), on

WEDNESDAY,

the 18th April, 1917, at 11 a.m., at The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Bldg. No. 10, FORTY-SIX BALDWIN GUNNIES.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 13, 1917. 1673

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.
10 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture etc. of the late Mr. A. H. Hewett at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of one Motor and three Pianos at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

St. Joseph's College Sports at Race Course, Happy Valley.

General Memoranda.
TUESDAY, April 17:—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood, Pictures, Typewriters etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

FRIDAY, April 20:—

1.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Porcelains, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, April 21:—

1.30 p.m.—Half Yearly Meeting of the Gymkhana Club's Meeting at Race Course, Happy Valley.

MONDAY, April 23:—

Morning sale of Badges, Afternoon, Fete and Cafe at Volunteer Headquarters.

At 8 p.m.—"Scenes from Shakespeare" at Theatre Royal.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, April 13, 1917.

PASSENGERS AND MAILS BY AIRSHIP.

THE descriptions we have had recently of the remarkable feat performed by our aircraft indicate the state of perfection to which the airship has been rapidly brought in the brief space of a single decade. Lord

MONTAGU in a recent address on this subject contrasted the achievement of the Wright brothers in 1908, in flying at the rate of 45 miles in an hour with the wonderful speed of 142 miles in an hour attained by a Sopwith monoplane at the end of last year. The farthest distance flown by the Wrights in 1908 was 71 miles; recently a Frenchman came near flying from Verdun to Russia (984 miles). The Wrights in 1908 reached an altitude of 500 feet; both a Frenchman and an Englishman have recently ascended over 25,000 feet. The rate of ascent in 1900 by a Frenchman was 300 feet in 15 minutes; an aviator in England recently ascended 10,000 feet in 15 minutes, the first 5,000 in five minutes, which is equal to the ascent of the fastest lift. "Once an airship found difficulty in carrying a single passenger; now the largest machines take a crew of sixteen and a load of a ton and a half. We have now three types of aeroplanes—monoplanes, biplanes and triplanes. Triplanes were discarded some time ago, but have come into favour again, and mention is made of them in one of the telegrams to-day concerning the battle of Arras. When we see what is being done by aircraft in the war we are naturally led to think of their possible employment after the war.

TENNISON's vision of "the heavens filled with commerce, argosies of magic sails, pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales"—is at length in a fair way to being realised. Lord MONTAGU makes the interesting forecast that within the next ten years the mails between India and England will be conveyed by aeroplane and that a passenger service will also be established. By ship, the long sea route from Bombay to England is about 6,000 miles, and via Marseilles or Brindisi about 5,000 miles in round figures. But as the aeroplane flies, the distance would be only 2,600 miles. Lord MONTAGU says that the mails from India, via the Russian route would reach London in less than thirty-six hours, "allowing merely the speed achieved by the planes to-day." In the case of a passenger service and allowing for a rest of 12 hours out of the 24 and travelling 10 hours at only 120 per hour, 1,200 miles would be covered per day. Thus they would be able to fly from Peshawar to London in an inclusive time of 50 hours. They would sleep the first night at Garielf at the head of the Caspian, and the second night at Tarnopol, close to Lemberg. On the third evening they would be in London. The other route from India is nearly all over British territory, and would take about five days. Leaving Bombay the first halt would be at Basra, thence to Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, Land's End and London. Amazing and fascinating as is this

prophecy of aerial communication between India and England, Lord MONTAGU did not stop here. He pictured India as a sort of half-way house in an aerial service between Europe and China and another between Europe and Australia. What coaling stations had been in ensuring our naval supremacy in the past, he said, so aerial landing stations would even supplant and surpass the value of coaling stations in the future. Three years ago we would all have smiled indulgently over this vision, as we smiled over the vision of "the nations' air navies grappling in the central blue," but "science moves" very rapidly in these days.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The household furniture of the late Mr. A. H. Hewett will be sold by auction at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

We are informed that the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s. *Columbia*, from San Francisco, will leave Manila to-morrow and is due to arrive here on Monday (16th inst).

Attention is drawn to the advertisement in the adjoining column relating to the exchange of vouchers for seats for the Shakespearean performance on St. George's Day. Seats cannot be booked before Monday next.

A number of Shanghai merchants have telegraphed to the Central Government, pointing out that the Government is paying Tis. 8,200 per chest of opium in purchasing the opium stocks, whereas they allege that the opium merchants only receive Tis. 3,700, the remainder going to the negotiators of the deal. The merchants, in strong terms, demand the cancellation of the contract and a thorough investigation.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

J. A. Young	25
J. D. Humphreys and Son	25
Worcester and Lammert	25
Thoresen and Son	25
E. Pahaney	25
Palmer and Turner	25
Wilkinson and Grist	25
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock	20
Leigh and Orange	20

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Admiral R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G., who was commodore in charge of Hongkong Dockyard recently, has been selected for a special appointment at the War Office.

Mr. H. E. Cole, a director of the Standard Oil Company of New York, has been married at Kobe to Mrs. R. B. Mack of New York City. Accompanied by Mrs. H. W. McIvor, a former resident of Yokohama, Mrs. Mack reached Japan about a week previously. Mr. Cole is widely known throughout the Far East, having served the Standard Oil Company in the Orient several years ago. He arrived in Japan a few months ago on a business trip and expects to remain in this part of the world five or six months longer. Before returning to America Mr. Cole and his bride will tour the Orient.

Among the names recently added to the Roll of Honour is that of Second Lieutenant S. G. Mellis Smith, I.A.R., attached to the Indian Infantry. He was the second son of the late Rev. George Smith, of Swatow, China, and Mrs. Mellis-Smith, of Lammoor, Colinton. Mr. Mellis-Smith was educated at Fettes College and Edinburgh University. After holding a temporary educational appointment in Madras under the Indian Government, he was in 1912 appointed Professor of Economics at Canning College, Lucknow. At the outbreak of war he joined the I.A.R. and was attached to the Indian Infantry. He served in the Gallipoli campaign and in Egypt. In September he was sent to another front, where he was acting as double company commander until he was killed in action on February 11. He was 30 years of age and unmarried. His elder and only brother, Second Lieutenant D. B. Mellis-Smith, is serving with the Scottish Highlanders and has been twice wounded.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A POLICE RESERVIST FINED.

A member of the Police Reserve (R 189) named Ying Wing Ching was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning for absenting himself from duty.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin D.S.P. (R) appeared to prosecute and when asked by the magistrate what was against the defendant said: He has got beyond me for one thing. I cannot deal with him and therefore, I have brought him to you. He absents himself from punishment duty and I have lost practically all control, unless you can bring him to his proper senses. He was absent from ordinary patrol duty at No. 2 Station on March 8th, his excuse being that he forgot it, and on March 22nd he was absent from cell duty, which was punishment. On the latter occasion his excuse was that he was on duty at the Naval Dockyard. As a matter of fact, he is employed at the Dockyard, but by reason of his constant excuse of being employed there when he should be on Police duty, he was asked to inform us at the start of each month, or periodically, of the days on which he would be employed after 6 p.m. He has failed to do so and merely relies on the same excuse as he has given on a number of other occasions.

The defendant then admitted that he was absent from duty on March 9th stating that he did not receive the duty paper.

Mr. Jenkin, however, remarked that the defendant's written answer stated that he had lost the duty paper.

His Worship: You were also absent from cell duty on March 22nd?

Defendant: Yes, I was on duty at the Naval Dockyard where I am employed as a telephone operator.

At this point Mr. Jenkin mentioned that the defendant's record showed that he had been on the default sheet fifteen times.

His Worship: I believe that you received the notice, and did not come up.

The Magistrate then told the defendant that since he had undertaken to do police duty he must do it.

After informing the defendant that he was liable to a fine of \$500, and also liable to imprisonment for two years, His Worship imposed a fine of ten dollars, with the alternative of 14 days' hard labour.

LARCENY FROM THE KOWLOON DOCKS.

A Chinese apprentice of the Kowloon Docks, charged with the theft of a brass bearing (valued at five dollars) from one of the Dock's launches, was brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning.

It appeared that the defendant attempted to tell the stolen fitting at a shop in Yau-mai and was apprehended.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, or in default of payment, sentenced the defendant to one month's hard labour.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

"I plead guilty to being drunk, but I am never disorderly whilst under the influence of liquor," explained Don Manuel George Segura, a native of Brazil, and an old offender in Hongkong, when charged before Mr. Melbourne this morning with being drunk and disorderly.

Inspector Brown said that he would accept the plea, and remarked that the defendant was well known at the Magistrate's, as he had been charged before the Court innumerable times for similar offences.

His Worship (to defendant) How many previous convictions have you had?

Defendant: More than twenty. I believe, but I am not sure.

A fine of five dollars, with the alternative of 14 days' hard labour, was imposed by the magistrate.

A LARCENY CHARGE.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne an employee of the Wing On Company was charged with stealing four dollars from the firm.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared as solicitor for the defendant and the case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$100.

NEW CHINESE LOAN FROM JAPAN.

A telegram from Peking to the *Wah-Tai Yat Po* says it is reported that as a result of Luk Chung Yu's recent visit to Japan, Japanese bankers have agreed to a new loan to China of Yen 5,000,000 at 4 per cent interest secured by Treasury bonds. The money is to be used for resuming the silver payments. The *Wah-Tai Yat Po* has the right to appoint a representative to supervise the employment of the money.

THE SUMMARY COURT.

A RESTORED CASE.

In the Summary Court, this morning before Sir William Rees Davies, Chief Justice, the restored case in which Lau Yam Shan claimed from W. L. Wesser \$260, being balance of \$315.72 part salary and part money lent, was heard.

Mr. Gardiner said that in the original case, judgement was given against defendant and the latter had agreed to pay monthly instalments. The defendant had recently fallen behind with his payments and the case had now been restored for the purpose of enforcing payment of the instalments as they became due.

His Lordship passed judgment for plaintiff.

RELIEF FUND.

FOR HOMELESS POPULATIONS IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

First List Frs. 50 \$2,085

SECOND LIST.

N. J. Stabb	\$250
Van Rens	100
P. Thomas	50
J. Kemp	10
W. Dunbar	100
H. J. Gumpertz	50
A. H. Skelton	50
A. Buriss	10
Pong Tsoi Ching	50
T. Hayashi	200
Bradley & Co.	500
F. C. Dwyer	50
C. D. W. A. F.	100
C. E. Anton	100
Duncan Clark	50
C. E. H. Beavis	100
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak	500
H. Hancock	50
Mak Nya Fa	1
Anonymous	50
H. E. L. Dowbigian	25
P. N. N. Silva	50
Pacific Photo Cinema China	50
G. Weiss	15
Ulmann & Co.	20
Total	Frs. 50 \$4,616

WAR CHARITIES FUND.

RECENT REMITTANCES.

The following list of remittances recently made by the War Charities Committee through their representatives in London, is published for information:—

1.—Red Cross	£1,750
2.—Royal Flying Corps Hospital, General Fund	1,000
3.—Officers' Families Fund	1,500
4.—French Red Cross, General Funds	1,000
5.—French Red Cross Hospital, 113 Boulevard	500
6.—Barnardo's Homes	1,000
7.—Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich	1,000
8.—Prisoners of War	1,000
9.—Y.M.C.A. Huts	1,800
10.—St. Dunstan's	2,200
11.—British & Foreign Sailors' Society	500
12.—Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops	500
13.—Blue Cross	500
14.—Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham, piano for theatre	30
15.—For distribution among smaller charities at the discretion of our London representatives	2,500
Total	£19,730

(All earmarked).
(£10,000 earmarked).
(£1,800 earmarked).

N. J. STABB,
Hon. Treasurer,
War Charities Committee.

The province of Honan is sending forty students to the United States.

The Government Preparatory School of Honan is soon to graduate a class of one hundred after a course of five years. The Assembly of the Province has decided that the twenty best students of this class will be sent to America for a special course, part of which must be science. The students will stay in the West from five to seven years and will receive about \$900 gold a year. In addition to these another twenty will be selected by competitive examination in July, these to come from the Province at large; they will receive the same benefits and training with the others.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unusual looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

CHINA'S ENTRY CONSIDERED IMMINENT.

A Peking telegram to the *Wah-Tai Yat Po* reports a series of Ministerial Conference, which points to an early entry in the war, despite the opposition. The Premier has telegraphed to provincial Governors who had announced their intention to proceed to Peking to join in the discussion. He has requested them to remain at their posts.

War with Germany, the telegram adds, is considered imminent.

MACAO NOTES.

DREDGING OPERATIONS.

Now that the dredging operations are taking place at the entrance to the Inner harbour, it is desirable that the Macao authorities should see if some arrangement could not be made with the Chinese authorities at Malacca to stop the practice by Chinese steamers coming from neighbouring Chinese ports of dumping ballast in the channel. Until this is done constant dredging will be necessary.

THE OLD SPACIOUS HOUSES.

DISAPPEARING.

Macao has been noted for the spaciousness of the houses built by merchants of former days, but these monuments of other days are fast disappearing. Big houses on good sites are being pulled down to give place to small tenement structures.

A RED CROSS ENTERTAINMENT.

Marines belonging to the gunboat *Patric* are giving a performance at the Macao Club in aid of the Portuguese Red Cross Society.

PUPILS' CONCERT AT THE CITY HALL.

The pupils of Professor E. Danenberg gave their annual Piano-forte Recital last evening at the City Hall before a very appreciative audience. Professor Danenberg and his pupils were assisted on this occasion by Professor Gonzales, Mr. Lai and a small orchestra. The programme was as follows:—

1.—Andante for 2 Pianos	Sinding.
Miss Mow Fung and Prof. E. DANENBERG.	
2.—(a) Prelude (from Klavier).	N. Peterkin.
(b) Tarantella	Geza Horvath.
Miss ELZA ALVES.	
3.—Concerto (1st movement) Schumann.	(with orchestral accompaniment).
Miss ELFINA OSMUND.	
4.—Wedding Day	Grieg.
Miss MAY CHOI.	
5.—Suite for 2 Pianos	Arensky.
(a) Romance.	
(b) Valse.	
(c) Polonaise.	
Miss MAY WOO and Prof. E. DANENBERG.	
6.—Etude Mignon	E. Schmitt.
Miss CORINE MARTIN.	
7.—Mandolin	Thom.
Miss HELEN FLINT.	

PART II.

1.—Spring Song	Mendelschm.
Miss MAY FINCH.	
2.—Sonata Tragica (1st movement)	Mozart.
Miss ELFINA OSMUND.	
3.—Concerto in A Major (1st movement)	Mozart.
(with orchestral accompaniment).	
Mrs. F. X. V. Ribeiro.	
4.—Song (a) "Macanahala"	Macmillan.
(b) "I'm falling in love with some one"	Victor Herbert.
Mr. Lai.	
5.—Violin Solo	Prof. GONZALES.
6.—(a) Concerto Etude	Mendelschm.
(b) Intermezzo in Octaves	Leschetizky.
Miss ELFINA OSMUND.	
7.—Hungarian Rhapsody IV	Liszt.
Prof. E. DANENBERG.	

The work of Professor Danenberg's pupils reflected the highest credit on their instructor. Especially worthy of praise were the numbers brilliantly played by Mrs. F. X. V. Ribeiro and Miss Elfinia Osmund.

A PARENTS' DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better and blood-poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee in their Annual Report for presentation at the annual meeting of members on the 17th inst., states:—

The Annual Flower and Vegetable Show was held in the Botanic Gardens on 8th and 9th March, to which 335 people paid for admission on the first day and 312 on the second; 287 persons entered on Members tickets. The Show this year was without doubt the finest ever held under the auspices of the Society. Cut Flowers in particular were a decided improvement on recent years. Roses and Sweet Peas which a few years ago were only grown by a few are now to be found in nearly every garden. Exhibits from the Peak were in many classes equal to, if not better, than those grown on the Lower Levels. In the Table Decoration class there were 15 entries, 13 tables being decorated. The Judging in this Section was carried out by all Judges and Officials present.

Entries, including a few entered late for which staging space was found, numbered 1002, an increase of 390 over last year. The Committee regret that staging space could not be found for all exhibits entered late or for exhibits that were changed after entry forms had been sent in. Exhibitors are reminded that an exhibit which is under the usual standard is better than an empty space on the staging benches.

The success of the Show was partly due to an increase in the number of Members and consequently an increase in the number of entries but there are still a large number of persons in the Colony interested in Horticulture who might be induced to join the Society.

A table in the report shows that there are now 10 life members and 170 ordinary members of the Society. The accounts show a credit balance of \$1,953.27, as compared with \$1,677.52 at the end of the last financial year. The gate money at the Flower Show amounted to \$417, and donations to the Prize Fund to \$160.70.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Tennis League was held at the Hongkong C. C. pavilion last evening.

Dr. Forsyth, the President, commenting on the balance sheet said it was most satisfactory that they were able to run their little league at a decided profit. They had handed over to War Charities, a sum of \$95.40 from their balance of \$178.60. A question for discussion would be whether the leading club in the second division should pass into the first division and the bottom club in the first division pass into the second division. Two new clubs had applied for membership. Both wished to

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GREAT SPEECH BY
BRITISH PREMIER.AMERICANS ENTERTAIN MR.
LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, April 12. The American Luncheon Club entertained Mr. Lloyd George at a luncheon at which the American Ambassador (Dr. Page) presided. The Toasts of "The King" and "The President" were received with prolonged cheering and the singing of the National Anthem. The guests included General Smuts, Sir R. L. Borden and several of the Cabinet Ministers.

The American Ambassador said: "We have set out to help in the enterprise of saving the earth as a place worth living in. (Loud Cheers.) We come in answer only to the high call of duty and not for any material reward, or territory, or indemnity, or conquest or anything. We have only the high duty to succour Democracy when it is desperately assailed. (Cheers.)"

The Premier was received with loud cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. He said: "I am in the happy position of being the first British Minister who, in speaking on behalf of the people of this country, can salute the American Nation as comrades in arms. (Cheers.) I am glad, not merely because of the stupendous resources America will bring to the success of the Alliance, but I rejoice as a democrat. (Cheers.) The advent of the United States into the war gives the final stamp and seal to the character of the conflict as a struggle against military autocracy throughout the world. (Cheers.)"

This is the greatest struggle for liberty America has ever embarked upon. (Cheers.) Most great wars in the past were waged for domestic aggrandisement and conquest. The fact that the United States has made up its mind finally, makes it abundantly clear to the world that this is no such struggle, but a great fight for human liberty. (Cheers.) The United States naturally did not know at first what we endured in Europe for years from this military caste in Prussia. Prussia is not a democracy. (Laughter.) The Kaiser promises that he will be a democracy after the war. I think he is right. (Laughter.) But Prussia is not merely not a democracy. Prussia is not a State. Prussia is an army. (Heur, Heur.) It has great industries, highly developed, a great educational system and great Universities. All these are subordinate to the one great predominant purpose of an all-conquering army which would intimidate the world. The army is the spearpoint of Prussia, the rest merely the haft. That is what we had to deal with and it got on the nerves of Europe.

It was an army that in recent times had waged three wars, and for conquest. The incessant tramp of its legions through the streets of Prussia and its parade grounds had got into the Prussian head. The Kaiser, when he witnessed it on a grand scale in reviews, got drunk with the sound of it. He delivered law to the world as if Potsdam were a new Sinai and he picking the law from the thundercloud. Make no mistake, Europe knew the whole time what it meant. What Europe did not know was the moment it would come.

This is the menace, this is the oppression from which Europe suffered for 50 years. It paralysed the beneficent activities of all States which ought to have been devoted to and concentrated upon the well-being of their people.

France! No one can tell, except Frenchmen, what they endured from this tyranny, patiently and gallantly, with dignity, until the honour of deliverance came. The best energies of democratic France had been devoted to defending itself against the impending terror. This is the state of things we had to encounter. [A section of the telegram is missing here.]

At last America was forced to endure the same experience as Europe. Americans were told that they would not be allowed to cross and re-cross the Atlantic except at their peril. American ships were sunk without warning and American

subjects were drowned hardly without apology; in fact, as a matter of German rights. At first America could hardly believe it. They could not think it was possible that any sane people should behave in that manner. They tolerated it once, they tolerated it twice, until at last it became clear that the Germans really meant it. Then America acted and acted promptly. (Cheers.)

The Hindenburg line was drawn along the shores of America, and Americans were told that they must not cross it, and America said: "What is this?" (Laughter.) Germany said: "This is our line beyond which you must not go." America said: "The place for that line is not in the Atlantic but on the Rhine. (Cheers.)—and we must help you to roll it up." And they have started. (Cheers.)

There are two great facts which clinch the argument that this great struggle is for freedom. First is the fact that America has joined. She would not have done so otherwise.

The second is the Russian Revolution. (Loud Cheers.) When France, in the eighteenth century sent her soldiers to America to fight for the freedom and independence of that land, France also was an autocracy, but once the Frenchmen were in America their aim was freedom, their atmosphere, freedom, and their inspiration, freedom. They took it home and France became free. That is the story of Russia.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN
REPUBLICS.

BRAZIL AND GERMANY.

GERMAN MINISTER HANDED HIS PASSPORTS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 12. The German Minister has been handed his passports. He refuses to leave before April 18, as he lacks instructions from Berlin.

PRECAUTIONS IN BRAZILIAN
STATES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 12. The Government is equipping a strong contingent which will be concentrated in the States of Rio Grande do Sul, Parana and Santa Catharina, where there are numerous Germans.

PREPAREDNESS IN ARGENTINA.

BUENOS AIRES, April 12. Steps are being taken to increase the effectiveness in the Army and Navy.

AMERICA'S SHIPBUILDING
PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, April 12. President Wilson has requested Colonel Goethals, the builder of the Panama Canal, to supervise the building of the thousand wooden ships for trading with the Allies.

SPANISH STEAMER SUNK
WITHOUT WARNING.

LONDON, April 12. The Spanish steamer *San Fulgencio* has been sunk without warning. The crew have landed at Nantes.

LORD CROMER ANECDOTES.

Very characteristic of the quiet humour with which Lord Cromer dealt with situations is the story told of him in Cairo. A hostile manifestation had been planned against him, and in favour of France, by the Young Egyptian Party. It was to take place on a certain evening at the opera. Lord Cromer, who heard most things, heard of this in good time. He did not alter his plans, but went to the opera on the night appointed. He had, however, invited the French agent to share his box, and the ludicrous discomfiture of the hostile crowd may be imagined.

Even a passing acquaintance with Lord Cromer revealed his love of literature. He was a master of the classics, though his knowledge was most acquired by leisure reading, after school days. He would pause in a conversation and say: "How true this is," and quote with delighted appreciation, lines from Homer or Pindar. His memory was excellent, but this did not prevent him from keeping commonplace books in which he entered anything which he particularly liked, or which amused him. He had that ingrained love of literature which makes a few written words on a bit of paper attractive. Somebody who knew him well recalls how enchanted he was with the lines:

"Naughty little cross words
Such as 'dash' and 'blow'—
Just as much as wise words,
Point the way below."

ILL-TREATED BELGIANS.

According to a German legal paper, the Germans have sentenced 103,002 Belgians to various penalties during the war period, including 100 death sentences, 91 to imprisonment with hard labour, 11,300 to imprisonment, 501 to deportation, and fines were imposed on the remainder.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE OF ARRAS.

THE CAPTURE OF MONCHY-LE-FRÉUX.

GRAPHIC DETAILS.

LONDON, April 12. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of April 11, gives details of the capture of Monchy-le-Frœux, referred to in an earlier telegram. He says that the village is one of the key positions of the country between the Scarpe and Senes and stands on the edge of a little plateau which is thirty metres above the plain, and eight metres higher than the summit of Orange Hill, which intervenes between it and Arras. The Germans, consequently, were enabled to develop the strongest defensive positions in the village and chateau lying to the north-west, besides establishing machine gun posts. Sartwood, Bois-de-Vert and Monchy were approached from four quarters by sunken roads full of snipers and machine guns. The command decided that the least costly course to capture the place would be by turning the position. As a preliminary to this, Monchy village and Sartwood, three miles to the north-west, were stormed and occupied. Then a considerable force was advantageously moved during heavy snow squalls, which reduced the visibility to the narrowest limits, and prevented the enemy from observing the extent and direction of the movement.

The Garrison at Monchy offered stubborn resistance. Fighting continued until after dark when our bombers were on the fringe of the village. Apparently most of the enemy withdrew in the darkness. When the attack was renewed at dawn, Monchy was occupied, and the attack successfully continued.

The importance of the success lies in the fact that it gives domination of the high ground.

Today has been chiefly devoted to the consolidating of gains, but there has been hard fighting between Croisilles and St. Quentin.

Prisoners state that the intensity of our bombardment prevented the approach of supply columns, and consequently they were without food for two or three days.

The Correspondent asserts unhesitatingly that the spirit of resistance shown at the beginning of the Somme offensive is much diminished now.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, April 11. A German official message transmitted by wireless states: "We heavily repulsed strong British forces on a wide front on both sides of the Assa-Cambrai road. Fresh fighting has developed here since the morning, also between Bullecourt and Queant. The enemy is bombarding St. Quentin and La Fere with grenades and shrapnel.

The artillery firing daily increases in violence from Yally to Rheims.

A quick counter-thrust frustrated a French coup-de-main to the east of Berry-au-bac.

A German official message transmitted by wireless states: "Near Fampoux, north of the Scarpe, English infantry attacks and several cavalry attacks near Roques failed. The fighting near Monchy and Wancourt favoured us. To the east of Bullecourt, near Harcourt, we took one thousand English prisoners. There was most violent artillery firing between Soissons and Rheims.

SUBMARINISM.

BRITISH AND ITALIAN WEEKLY
REPORTS.

LONDON, April 9. The Admiralty announces that the arrivals for the week were 2,405 and the sailings 2,367. There were sunk seventeen over 1,600 tons and two under 1,600 tons. Fourteen were successfully attacked. Six fishing vessels were sunk.

An Italian Naval communication states that for the week ending April 8th 494 merchantmen arrived and 447 left Italy. Five Italian steamers under 3,000 tons were sunk; also 10 sailing vessels under 300 tons, while one steamer attacked escaped.

THE POSITION IN RUSSIA.

JACOBITE MALCONTENTS.

LONDON, April 11. Although the Russian ethnography permits the free passing of all new, the people in London find difficulty in appreciating the exact situation in Russia, which is indeed tolerably complex.

The declarations of the Provisional Government demonstrate a firm determination to uphold the treaties with the Allies, carry on the war to victory, promote discipline in the army and the production of munitions in the factories by every means in its power; but also it is faced with the adverse influences of extremists, who talk wildly of the brotherhood of man, peaceful union with the German socialists and other Utopian projects. These extremists are mainly represented by the Council of Workmen and Soldiers. What is unknown in the backing that these men have in the army, if any. Apparently, however, they are mainly non-descript malcontents and others of Jacobin type whose heads have been turned by the social upheaval German secret efforts to approach and influence these people are not likely to succeed in view of the steadfastness of the Government, which comprises the best elements in Russia.

SIR R. L. BORDEN ON ASPECTS
OF THE WAR.

LONDON, April 11. Sir Robert Borden, in the course of his speech at Edinburgh when the Freedom of the City was conferred upon him and other delegates to the Imperial Conference, said: "The fact that the conception of General Smuts and himself regarding future constitutional relations were substantially the same, despite widely differing conditions and upbringing, evidenced the broad foundation of liberty, justice, autonomy and unity upon which the British Empire stood secure. Referring to the entry of the United States into the war, he declared that it must profoundly affect not only the war but the future of the Empire. America's entry, after every possible effort, consistent with honour and self-respect, to avoid war, was a most convincing proof that the spirit of German military autocracy was inhuman and devilish and must be cast out. The Germans must at any cost be taught that the madness which would seek Empire upon the consciousness of mankind and the crest of the jungle could only lead to self-destruction.

Sir Robert Borden mentioned that a most reassuring statement on the condition of the Flying Service was recently given in the Imperial War Cabinet. The position disclosed might be summarised as follows: The machines we are turning out today are equal, if not superior, to any the Germans possess and they are being produced at a rapidly increasing rate. The average efficiency of the machines we are now using is equal to the average of German machines. A most important fact to remember was that the British Air Service was undertaking extensive duties of vital importance to operations in the field, which were not being carried out and were never attempted, at least to anything like the same extent, by the German Air Service.

The more extensive service in the air thus carried on for essential purposes must inevitably be attended with increased losses, and the real question was regarding the value of the information thus obtained compared with the loss sustained. The military authorities entertained no doubt in this connection.

He emphasised the profound influence of the war upon the Empire in bringing about an important advance in constitutional relations and in uniting in an earnest endeavour for the common good Great Britain, the Dominions and India. It would also draw the British and the American commonwealths closer together. He also emphasised the need after the war for closer attention to the potentialities of the vast and varied resources of the Empire. "We must take stock of these," he said, "exercise an effective control and utilise them to the highest national advantage."

MANCHESTER TO HONOUR
IMPERIAL DELEGATES.

LONDON, April 11. The City Council of Manchester has unanimously resolved to confer the Freedom of the City on the following members of the Imperial Conference: The Maharajah of Bikanir, Sir J. S. Meston, Sir P. Sinha, Sir R. L. Borden, Rt. Hon. W. P. Massey, General Smuts, and Sir E. P. Morris.

AFTER-WAR BUSINESS DISCUSSED
IN TOKIO.

ADVICE BY THE PREMIER.

Before a joint meeting of the Clearing Houses in Tokyo last week, Count Terauchi advised the monetarist interests to renounce their excessive conservatism, to give precedence to national interests and to be prepared to be satisfied with a smaller profit. While it was necessary to be cautious in making investments, it was important to be enterprising in order to realise economic development.

Mr. Shoda, pointing out the necessity of making useful and profitable investments, remarked that the gold of gold was continuing to increase and said that first importance must be attached to the principle of developing and increasing home productions. He also believed that China was offering a good field for investment, provided that it was worked on the principle of mutual benefit.

So with Russia; by subscribing to the Russian loan being issued in Japan for payment of supplies from Japan, their stock of gold would also be employed in facilitating foreign exchange. This had already been carried out to some extent, thus rendering financial assistance to the cause of the Entente.

Mr. Mishima, commenting on the favourable situation which continued to prevail in foreign trade, pointed out the necessity of resorting to measures for maintaining the positions now gained after the war, by improving and developing home productions and also the credit of the nation.

GIRLS AND HIGH HEELS.

A notice, entitled "Some Wise Words for Ladies" (Quoting the Beauty Editor of *De Mation*), is displayed in an office at the Ministry of Munitions.

Here is one of them, written by "Shoe and Leather News": "If you are a lady, you will be high-heeled shoes; remember your heels are measured in inverse ratio to the size of your feet."

A SUICIDE ON BOARD SHIP.

An enquiry into the death of a male Chinese named Tin Mun, who on January 25th, committed suicide by hanging himself in the hospital aboard the S.S. China whilst the steamer lay in the harbour, was held by the Coroner (Mr. J. R. Wood) at the Magistracy this afternoon.

The first witness called was Captain Dobson, master of the S.S. China, who stated that the deceased had been a passenger aboard his vessel, having embarked at San Francisco. On January 9th the witness received a report that the deceased was accused of stealing \$340 (gold) from the baggage of a passenger who had died during the voyage. The witness investigated the charge, with the result that the deceased admitted having stolen the money, but stated that he had lost it. In order to protect the deceased from violence by his fellow passengers, the witness ordered that the deceased be confined in the ship's hospital. Upon the steamer's arrival at Hongkong on January 24th, the Police flag was hoisted. Sergeant Pincoff came aboard and it was decided to leave the deceased aboard the vessel until the following morning. The witness then went ashore and upon returning aboard his steamer, the following morning he was informed that the deceased had committed suicide by hanging himself from a steam pipe in the ship's hospital.

Further evidence was then given by Dr. Smalley, Medical Officer in charge of the Kowloon Mortuary, Sergeant Pincoff of the Water Police, and the Steerage Steward of the S.S. China.

All three witnesses corroborated the deposition made by Captain Dobson and the Coroner recorded a verdict of suicide by hanging.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE MEN OF THE ROYAL
NAVY.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

LORD BERESFORD'S APPEAL.

Sir,—Will you allow me to again make an appeal to the public on behalf of the great national work which is being carried out by the Ladies' Emergency Committee of the Navy League in the interests of our sailors in the Royal Navy, and our Royal Naval Prisoners of War in enemy countries. Since the commencement of hostilities these patriotic ladies have devoted all their zeal and energy towards supplying everything calculated to make the lives of our sailors as comfortable as circumstances permit.

The following summary of articles supplied to the crews of men-of-war and mercantile auxiliaries of every class will give some indication of the far-reaching services which have been rendered by the Committee:—

1. Parcels of warm clothing and other articles have been supplied to over 700 ships.

2. The total number of articles supplied is, approximately, 600,000.

3. The Committee has also forwarded 31 ton 2 pwt. of hospital equipment to the various Naval Hospitals.

4. With the authority of the Admiralty the Committee has undertaken to provide for the regular despatch of parcels of food and other necessities for all the Royal Naval Prisoners of War. This Branch of the Committee's activity is particularly important, and it is obviously very urgent that there should be no diminution in the maintenance of continued adequate supplies. Unfortunately the strain upon the Committee's resources has been so heavy notwithstanding the response which was so generously forthcoming to the appeal I made to the public over a year ago the Committee is now in need of funds. I am, however, confident that it is only necessary to make known the need to ensure further help being given to our Fund.

Anything that affects the health and comfort of our lads at sea is certain to attract public sympathy. Cheques may be made payable to me, and addressed to the Hon. Sec., Ladies' Emergency Committee of the Navy League, 50, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Street, W.

I am, Sir,
(Sgd.) BERESFORD, Admiral,
President.

GERMAN METHODS.

A large number of distinguished English and French officers have been placed in the concentration camps at Marlborough as a guarantee against desertion.

HARPER'S BALSAMIC
COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues, it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one the spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Queen's Dispensary
(HARPER'S OWN)

TEL. 423.

311, Queen's Road Central.

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vise FREE, and whose experience entitles
them to your confidence: Use "Malthoid"
as they recommend; then tell your friends
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CHEAP
CLEAN
LIGHT
SAFE
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Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

SPORT.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The races for the Commodore's Cups will be sailed to-morrow (Saturday), 14th April.

CRUISERS OF ALL CLASSES.

Course:—North Fairway Buoy (Starboard), Stonecutters Island (Starboard), Channel Rocks (Starboard), 6 miles.

Distance:—11.45 Miles.

Starting and Finishing Line:—Club House, North Point.

Preparatory Gun:—2.25 p.m.
Starting Gun:—2.30 p.m.
Time Limit:—6.30 p.m.

CRUISER HANDICAPS.

LIGHT WEATHER.

Feathers ... Scratch
Miranda ... 10
Oponoa ... 20
Queen Bee ... 40
Yesper ... 1.30
Trene ... 1.20
Dorothy II ... 1.30
Boateng ... 1.50

HEAVY WEATHER.

Miranda ... Scratch
Scottenden ... 10
Oponoa ... 20
Dorothy II ... 30
Feathers ... 40
Trene ... 1.30
Queen Bee ... 1.30
Yesper ... 1.30

The foregoing handicaps have been arranged to suit a Harbour race in the varying conditions of the weather at this time of the year. The Commodore will decide immediately before starting time whether Light Weather or Heavy Weather Handicap will apply. If, in the opinion of the Commodore, the weather conditions are such that there is little chance of completing the race within the time limit, viz. 6.30 p.m., the last mark (Channel Rocks) will be eliminated and the boats will finish at the Club House Line from West to East. Competitors will ascertain, before boarding, particulars of handicaps and courses.

RACING YACHTS OF ALL CLASSES.

Course:—North Fairway Buoy (Starboard), Trocas Rock (Starboard), 6 miles. Rocks (Starboard).

Distance:—11.45 Miles.

Starting and Finishing Line:—Club House, North Point.

Preparatory Gun:—2.25 p.m.
Starting Gun:—2.30 p.m.
Time Limit:—6.30 p.m.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

CARE OF ARMS.
All Platoon Commanders, Crown Agents and Sergeants will attend in uniform at Police School for instruction by Musketry Sergeant Fisher, as follows:—
Wednesday, April 18th, 8 p.m.—No. 1 Company.
Thursday, April 19th, 5.30 p.m.—Nos. 1 and 3 Companies.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Absence from Police School, except on compliance with Standing Order No. 14 is default.

NO. 1 SECTION.
Company Sergeant Major Wilks takes over all training and drill duties in connection with this Section and Works Police.

REGULATIONS AND ACCESSORIES.
Cleaning gear must be drawn from Armory by all ranks not in possession of same on either Tuesday, April 17th or Friday, April 20th, between the hours of 4.15 and 6.30 p.m.

STRENGTH.
P.C.I.P. 4000 is allotted to the Number 48.
P.O. 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653

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WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

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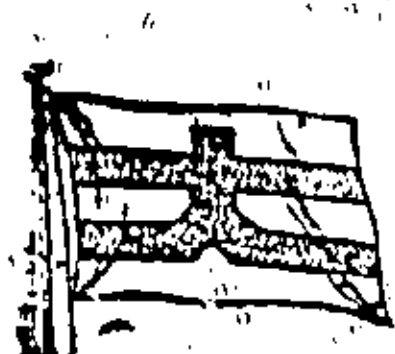
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a half available for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, Etc. apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Superintendents.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS
FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CANADA MARU. Wednesday, 25th April, at 3 p.m.

PANAMA MARU. Friday, 11th May, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE. For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

RAIO MARU. Sunday, 15th April, at Noon.

SOSHU MARU. Thursday, 26th April, at 8 a.m.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE. Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE. Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE. Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE. Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE
TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA

THE Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For dates of arrival and departure and all further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL & S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

For sailing dates, freight or passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LINAN	April 14, at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	ANHU	April 15, Daylight.
TIENSIN	KUICHOW	April 15, at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	TIENSIN	April 16, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SUNINGO	April 17, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	April 19, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAKING	April 24, at Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANUL'.

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinhua', 'Taming' & 'Tean'. Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tean'.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS, & CARGO. S.S. 'Aohai', 'Chenan', 'Yingchow', 'Shantung', 'Sinkiang' and 'Sunning', with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	SATURDAY, April 14, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	TAISANG	SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WINGSANG	SUNDAY, April 15, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHOISANG	TUESDAY, April 17, Daylight.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Recurring from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SEANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dutt.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation, for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD., AGENTS.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND").

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAM LLOYD").

Joint Service.

between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS

"HINDJANT" 30th April.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers. In the SECOND CLASS EUROPEANS ONLY.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, AGENTS.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

WELLINGTON SILVERSMITHS

BLACK LEAD SOAP

POLYBRILLIANT METAL POMADE

NEVER BECOMES DRY & HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES

JOHN A. KELLY & CO., LTD., Wellington, N.Z.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	SATURDAY, 14th April at 3 p.m.
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 20th April at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Lapraik & Co.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA, P.I.s.

THE Steamship.

"PERSIA MARU"

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 13th April at 3 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, 17th April, at 4 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 18th April, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognised if filed after the 2nd May, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, April 13, 1917. 1653

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship.

"KAGA MARU"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 18th April, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, April 12, 1917. 1653

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Wed., 18th April, 10.30 a.m.
KOREA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Mon., 30th April, at Noon
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Sat., 12th May
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Wed., 23rd May
NIPPON MARU	11,000-13 knots	Mon., 11th June
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Tues., 19th June

First Class to London - 3834s. (£71-10-0) Return G\$808. (£219)

" " " San Francisco G\$250.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso, Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Sailing
ANYO MARU	18,500-15 knots	Thurs., 11th Sept. at Noon.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

T. DAIGO AGENT.

Telephones 591. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	Displacement	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA AND YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU, Capt. Hayashi	Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 1st May at Noon.
	YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Terada	Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 9th May at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA			
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	JINSEI MARU, Capt. Takahashi	Tons 8,000	FRIDAY, 13th April
	KATORI MARU, Capt. Kon	Tons 21,000	MONDAY, 30th April at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BANGKOK MARU, Capt. Kobayashi	Tons 8,000	THURSDAY, 19th April

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGKOK.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO.

Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY)

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLOMBO.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

E. MORI, Managers.

Telephones Nos. 599 & 605.

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "China Mail" Office, 6 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1905) 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Bunbury, M.A.) 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes 50

THE MISSIONS STRAITS (History of the Eastern Churches) 1.00

CHINESE-ENGLISH BOOK (by F. J. Eitel) 30

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM 20

SAILING BOOKS (1st series) 20

TRIBUTE TO CHINESE STOKERS.

Nothing has been finer in the whole course of the war, said Mr. C. Laws at the meeting of the Chamber of Shipping, than the way in which the Chinese stokers had gone about their duties untroubled by the dangers of mine-infested sea. He gave an instance of a vessel which was peppered by gun fire.

They carried Chinese stokers, who—by all the rules of the game drawn up by the British—should have been thrown overboard, were thrown into their boats, taken out their pipes and opium, turned up their toes on the ceiling and sang themselves to sleep. What they did was to turn to and work better than niggers—they worked like Chinamen—with the result that the vessel was able to get extra speed to gain the shelter of a fog bank before the submarine could overtake her.

TO LET

TO LET

Apply to—
Messrs. DAVID SASSOON
& CO. LTD.
Hongkong, April 11, 1917. 1860

TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in Kings and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit
Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terraces.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very
comfortable SHOPS situated in Lee
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel.
Recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars,
Apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Lee Co., Ltd.
48, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1578

TO LET

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road.
Ready for occupation.
Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars
apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings,
Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Kewloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf
area 55,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal
storage or erection of godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communica-
tion submitted to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.
All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.
The rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is
\$35 per annum; per quarter and per month
pro rata.
The "China Mail" is delivered free to
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit
25 cts. per copy.
Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty
cents each.
Advertisements and additions to Advertisements
on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 should be
sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.
Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on pages 1, 6, 8 and 9 should be
sent not later than 1 p.m.
New Advertisements should be sent in
by one p.m.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be
continued until countermanded.
Advertising Address: "The China Mail,"
No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 22.
THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED

THE FRUIT SEASON.

POWER complaints are said to be
prevalent during the fruit season.
To keep a bottle of Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy
on hand. It may save a life. For sale
by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

\$450

OUR STANDARD 16 Feet Motor Boat

Fitted with 24 H.P. Caille Engine which runs
on either Kerosene or Gasoline.

Please arrange for a trial run.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
Machinery Office.
PHONE 27.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.
All Electric Trains Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.
IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,387.
—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
—Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
—Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
—Fire Funds 3,837,047
—Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,580
—Sinking Fund Account 123,250
£23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,458
—Life and Annuity 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department 337,239
Other Receipts 478,940
£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

TANG, YUK, DENTIST, successor to

the late SIEN TING,
14, D'ARAGUE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, April 12, 1917.

On London—
Bank Wire ... 2/4
On Demand ... 2/4 1/2
30 days sight ... 2/4 1/2
4 months sight ... 2/4 1/2
Credits 4 months sight ... 2/5
Documentary, 4 months sight ... 2/5 1/2
On Paris—
On Demand ... 32 1/2
Credits 4 months sight ... 33 1/2
On New York—
On Demand ... 86 1/2
Credits 60 days sight ... 86 1/2
On Bombay—
Wire ... nom.
On demand ... nom.
On Calcutta—
Wire ... nom.
On demand ... nom.
On Singapore—
On demand ... 100 1/2
On Manila—
On demand ... 112
On Shanghai—
On demand ... nom.
30 days sight (private paper) ... nom.
On Yokohama—
On demand ... 100 1/2
Gold Leaf 100 fine (per tael) ... 43.40
Silver (per tael) ... 38 1/2
Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 17 1/2 nom.
Chinese Copper Cash ... 2 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cents ... 7 1/2 p.m.
Rate of Native Interest ... 6 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Coin ... 6 1/2 p.m.
Hongkong Sub. Coin ... par.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day 5 p.m.	On date 4 a.m.	On date 5 p.m.
Barometer ... 29.65	29.72	29.73
Temperature ... 73	70	73
Humidity ... 95	96	87
Direction of Wind ... W	CALM	W
Force ... 2	0	2
Weather ... clear	of	of
Rain ... 0.28	0.00	2.44

Highest open air temperature on the 11th 77.
Lowest open air temperature on the 11th 69.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, April 12, 1917.

Temperature.

Hongkong, April 12, 1917.		Kowloon, April 12, 1917.	
Time	Temp.	Time	Temp.
9 A.M.	29.80	9 A.M.	29.80
1 P.M.	29.79	1 P.M.	29.79
4 P.M.	29.79	4 P.M.	29.79
7 P.M.	29.79	7 P.M.	29.79
10 P.M.	29.79	10 P.M.	29.79
11 P.M.	29.79	11 P.M.	29.79
12 M.	29.79	12 M.	29.79
1 P.M.	29.79	1 P.M.	29.79
2 P.M.	29.79	2 P.M.	29.79
3 P.M.	29.79	3 P.M.	29.79
4 P.M.	29.79	4 P.M.	29.79
5 P.M.	29.79	5 P.M.	29.79
6 P.M.	29.79	6 P.M.	29.79
7 P.M.	29.79	7 P.M.	29.79
8 P.M.	29.79	8 P.M.	29.79
9 P.M.	29.79	9 P.M.	29.79
10 P.M.	29.79	10 P.M.	29.79
11 P.M.	29.79	11 P.M.	29.79
12 M.	29.79	12 M.	29.79

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming
Mails will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all corre-
spondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy

subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portu-
guese East Africa, Persia and Morocco
cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria

Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAIHS

FOR	WEEK-DAYS	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Lat'g	8.00 P.M.	9.30 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Sha- tin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sat Tung	4.30 P.M.	—

Canton, Samsui

7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
and Wuchow
Letters 8 P.M.

Macao

7.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M.
1.30 P.M.

Kowloon

8.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Except Saturdays

Nantau and

Samuel 5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Shamshun

10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.
4.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN

BRANCH P.O.

FOR WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao (7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.)

Canton (7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.)

Tai Ping (5.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.)

Tung (5.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.)

Shek Ki (9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.)

Kongmook (6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.)

Kumchuk (6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.)

Kaukung (6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.)

Except Saturdays.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

April 13.

Per *Ala Maru*, Mr. and Mrs. Needham,
Mr. Pyralte, Mrs. Webster, Mr. Shimidzu,
Father Jurgens, Mrs. and Miss Ohta, Mr.
Kuro, Mr. Kamashima, Mr. C. Nakayama,
Madame Cogrove, Madame Sheldon, Mrs.
Jackson, Mr. A. Jeunilho, Mr. and Mrs.
Coleman and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ramirez,
Master Ramirez, Rev. D. J. Falcio, Mr.
Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Miss Bagley,
Mr. Chown, Miss Grayson, Mrs. Carson,
Mr. Furret, Mr. Nakagami, Mr. Hoshino,
Mr. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong
and child, Mrs. and Miss Mann, Mr. F.
Goldsmith, Mr. Ito, Mrs. M. Morita,
Messrs C. H. Choi, M. A. Musgrove, T.
Kamue, Watanabe, A. Patrikka, H.
Francis, K. Takemasa, Furuya.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been
compiled at the National Almanac Office
in London from the result of the analysis
of observations taken by means of an
automatic tide-recording machine in the
Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui
during the years 1897-9-9.
The zero of the table corresponds with
the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty
Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet
3 inches below mean sea level.
To obtain the depth of water on the
tid gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard
add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge
at Lamou Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet
4 inches to the height given in the table.

April 14th to 20th, 1917.

HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
Day	Time	Day	Time
14	11.15	14	11.15
15	11.15	15	11.15
16	11.15	16	11.15
17	11.15	17	11.15
18	11.15	18	11.15
19	11.15	19	11.15
20	11.15	20	11.15

BURNINGSMARTING PIMPLES ON BABY'S

Face and Body. Crust Formed Dis-
figuring Badly. Could Not Sleep.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"My baby's trouble started when he was
three months old. Pimples which seemed
full of water came on his face and lower
parts of his body, then they burst and
spread, a nasty crust forming on top dis-
figuring him badly. He could not sleep for
the burning and smarting."
I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment ad-
vertised and sent for a free sample. After
the first dressing he was relieved so I bought
more and he was healed. (Signed) Mrs. E.
Pickering, Court 4, Southview Lane, Wal-
thamstow, Eng., July 29, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse
and Ointment to treat.) Address post-card
for samples, *Free*, Newbury & Sons, 27, Col-
chester St., London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC
VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents
Half hour	20 "
One hour	35 "
Three hours	50 "
Six hours	65 "
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	\$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	0.60 cents
Three hours	\$1.00
Six hours	1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers

Quarter hour	\$0.15	\$0.30
Half hour	0.20	0.40
One hour	0.30	0.60
Two hours	0.50	1.00
Three hours	0.70	1.40
Six hours	1.00	2.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50	2.50

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged
in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents
Quarter hour	10 "
Half hour	15 "
One hour	20 "
Every subsequent hour	20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
charged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents
Half hour	10 "
Hour	15 "
Every subsequent hour	15 "

III.—Taipei Road.

Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour or part
of an hour if the hire causes
the journey to take longer
than

To 4th mile—
single ... 75 cents ... 1 hour
return ... \$1.00 ... 2 hours

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single ... \$1.20 ... 2 hours
return ... \$1.50 ... 4 "

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—
single ... \$1.75 ... 2 1/2
return ... \$2.00 ... 5 "

Beyond 8th to 10th mile—
single ... \$2.00 ... 3
return ... \$2.50 ... 7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th
mile to be a matter of previous arrange-
ment in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one
ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha
Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.

Not exceeding
per passenger.

From Slaughter House to
Sailors' Home ... 04 cents.

From Sailors' Home to
Government Civil Hos-
pital ... 04 "

From Government Civil
Hospital to Clock Tower
Hospital ... 04 "

From Clock Tower to Race
Course ... 10 "

From Clock Tower to Bay
View House ... 15 "

From Wanchai Market to
Bay View House ... 08 "

From Bay View House to
Quarry Bay ... 08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding
per passenger.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents.

Half hour ... 20 "

One hour ... 35 "

Three hours ... 50 "

Five hours ... 65 "

Six hours ... 80 "

One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding
per passenger.

One hour ... 25 cents

Two hours ... 45 "

Three hours ... 60 "

Four hours ... 75 "

Five hours ... 90 "

Six hours ... 1.00

One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.50

If it is valuable to be discharged beyond the
limits of the City of Victoria, half fare

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 13th at 11.40—Pressure has
increased considerably over China and
N.E. Japan, and decreased moderately
over S.W. Japan.

The anticyclone is passing rapidly
into the Pacific. Another has formed
over China. Depressions are shown over
the Eastern Sea and over the western
portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.57 inch. Total
since January 1st, 6.54 inches, against an
average of 8.07 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at
noon on the 14th April—
1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds,
moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: Variable winds,
freshening from N.E.

3.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Lamooks: The same as
No. 2.